

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

[No. 2160.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. n.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

**THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-**

**Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.**

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mc-
holts, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets; is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

by LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg.

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber

on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY,

(commonly called TONEY)—He is a-

bout 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely

well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in

Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who-

ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or

the district of Columbia, shall receive a re-

ward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of

Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIF-**

TY DOLLARS and all reasonable expenses

will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Bumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are

forwarned to harbor or carry him off at their

peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month

of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 o-

9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his

back, a down look, when spoken to and rather

fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood

of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for

some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the

Great Falls, and is now at work on the great

road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown

or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me

but is now entitled to his freedom. The above

reward will be given to any person who will

apprehend said negro & all reasonable expen-

ses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1.

NOTICE

**To the Stockholders of the Washington
Bridge Company.**

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you
are called on by the late commissioners to at-
tend in person or by proxy, at Washington,
on the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a
treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'
this medium to offer myself a candidate as
your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexan-
drians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as
the office is to be kept in Washington, is ob-
vious, and no injury can possibly arise from
his arrangement to the Stockholders in the
City. It will render unnecessary in case of
transfers, that the persons conveying or re-
ceiving the conveyance should repair to the
clerk's office in the City to have the needful
done. True it is, that it may be done by
power of attorney; but the trouble and ex-
pense attendant thereon is an incon-venience,
independent of the necessity of an agent to
effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing
in Alexandria might be the means of saving
that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer
book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro-
motion of the Bridge, in which I at present
own in my own name and those of others, 146
shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a
preference over any that has no interest there-
in. I shall be content to receive whatever re-
mollment the service may be deemed worthy
of, or as low as any competitor that may be
presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay-

ed Sugar, ten boxes of

brown Sugar and ten

tons of Logwood.

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States, in and for the district

of the United States, that Friday the 29th day of April,

1868, be, and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said merchandise, at the

Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the

district aforesaid, before a special session of

the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed

against the said merchandise, together with

this order, be published, fourteen days before

the day hereby appointed for the trial of the

same, in the newspaper published in the said

town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in

the most public manner, for the space of four-

teen days before the said day of trial, at the

court house in the town of Alexandria, and

also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in sub-

stance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of

brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were

imported from Havana, into the port of Vi-

enna, district of Maryland, in the schooner

Seafarer, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers,

master, on or about the 20th day of March

last; that the said schooner was at the time

of importing the said merchandise and for a

long time before, a vessel licensed for carry-

ing on the coasting trade; that being so li-

censed, the said schooner, some time in the

month of Dec. last, cleared out from Bal-
timore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either

from Baltimore or from some other port or

place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to

Havanna, without having first given up her

license to the collector of the district com-
prehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the

collector of any district comprehending the port

from which she was about to proceed on such

foreign voyage, and without being duly re-

gistered by any such collector.—That on

such foreign voyage, the said merchandise

was imported in the said schooner from Ha-

vanna into the said port of Vienna, and

here transported into the port and town of

Alexandria, where the same was seized by

Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs

and forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14.

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt just

received per the schooner Independent, from

Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1868.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchan-

dize, containing two pi-

ano fortes, two barrel or-

gans, and four music

books,

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the

district of Columbia, holding the district court

of the United States in and for the district a-

foresaid, That Friday the 29th day of April,

1868, be, and the same is hereby appointed,

for the trial of the said four cases of mer-

chandise, at the court house in the town of

Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a

special session of the said court, then and there

to be holden; and that the substance of the

libel filed against the said four cases of mer-

chandise together with this order, be published

fourteen days before the day hereby appointed

for the trial of the same, in the newspaper

published in the said town of Alexandria, and

be also posted up in the most public manner,

for the space of fourteen days before the

said day of trial, at the court house, in the

town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house

in the said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in sub-

stance:

That 4 cases of merchandise, containing 2

piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music

books, were imported in the ship William &

John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Li-

verpool, into the port of Alexandria, and con-

signed by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool,

to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, mer-

chant.—That the said 4 cases of merchan-

dize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct.

1867, entered at the said port of Alexandria;

that the same were not invoiced according to

the actual cost thereof at the place of expor-

tation, but that the said Cornelius Ward,

the exporter, with design to evade a part of

the duty thereon, made out a **FALSE AND FRAUDULENT**

INVOICE of the said **MERCHANDIZE**,

in which the same was not invoiced according

to the actual cost thereof, at the place of ex-

portation, but far below such actual cost;

which false invoice was transmitted by the

said exporter, to the consignee with direc-

tions to produce it at the custom house in Alex-

andria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases

of merchandise were to be entered; that the

said 4 cases of merchandise, for the causes

aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq.

collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

mily use on hand—with a number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cogniac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines

Spirituos Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

For BOSTON,

Or any Port to the Northward,

The Steer

WOLCOTT,

WOLCOTT PRATT, Master:

Will be dispatched as soon as
possible. For freight or passage, having ex-
cellent accommodations, apply to the Master
on board at Harper's wharf.

April 29.

34

Mechanic Relief Society.

The anniversary meeting of the Mechanic
Relief Society, will be held at the old Council
Chamber, on Monday 2d, at 10 o'clock, fore-
noon. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John Macleod, Sec'y.

April 23.

N. B. Those of the members who choose to
partake of the Anniversary Dinner will please
leave their names with the secretary.

Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of draw-
ing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one
thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the
close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars
in consequence of which the tickets have ris-
en in value.—The subscriber has a few tick-
ets and shares at **Eight Dollars** during the
present week; but will be raised to **Eight
Dollars Fifty Cents** on Monday next.—A
whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters,
given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,

RICHMOND, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

The objections which you urge to other parts of the article, apply to clauses in the treaty of 1794, which it was impossible for us to change. I have, however, to observe, that there is nothing in it to prevent the passage of a navigation act, provided it be as a measure of general policy. Most of the nations of Europe, especially France, would be happy, in a general view, to see the United States resort to that expedient to counteract the restrictive system of England; and as it is one which could not essentially affect them, they could find no motive of that kind, to inspire a wish to oppose it, nor could the United States, as I supposed, find one to exempt them from it.

We regretted that we could not obtain a stipulation which should compel Great Britain to repeal the laws which impose so high a duty on her manufactures, when exported to the United States. Our letter shewed that we did every thing in our power to obtain such a stipulation. I was however persuaded, that the want of it would not expose us to all the evils which you seem to apprehend from it, admitting that the British construction of that clause in the former treaty was a sound one, and that nothing is contained in the 23d article of the present one to discountenance it. It is certain that no government will ever tax exports higher than indispensable necessity compels it, because such a tax tends in all cases essentially to check industry, and to destroy the most productive source of national prosperity. The prohibition imposed by the constitution of the United States on the congress, to tax, in the slightest degree, their exports, affords a strong argument drawn from the acknowledged wisdom of its framers, against the policy of such a tax, in the abstract; and I am persuaded that the reasons against it are as strong with Great Britain, if not stronger than with any other nation. Without taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, it is sufficient to observe, that a tax on British exports, must operate as a bounty in favor of American manufactures, which are already in an advanced state, in certain parts of the union. Great Britain must be sensible of this fact, and aware of the encouragement which the present export duty gives them, and of the consequences attending it. I should presume that there was not much cause to apprehend, that she would tax the export of her manufactures to other countries. The sole effect of such a tax would be to secure to her own vessels the carriage of the articles. If indeed, that were attainable. In both cases the manufactures of Great Britain would be the subject of the commerce. The supply of the great, the productive and increasing markets of the U. S. must be a primary object of British policy, and Great Britain would doubtless be cautious not to hazard it for one comparatively of much less importance.

ART. 6. As this article was approved, I shall only observe, that I considered the reservation contained in it important, as it enabled the U. States to counteract the British policy in respect to the trade with the West-Indies, which is the object of it, by the means the most efficacious, whenever they should be resorted to. The trade of Great Britain with the United States is carried on principally by circuitous voyages, in which her vessels pass from the ports of the United States to the West Indies. By suspending the intercourse between the United States and her West-Indies, in British vessels, the chain would be broken, and the whole commerce in such vessels be, in a great measure suspended. The provision in the article obviously looks to such an object, and the time of carrying it into effect, unless the trade should be placed on satisfactory ground, would have depended altogether on the United States.

Having already noticed the subjects which are embraced by the following articles, I shall add but little more on any of them, in what is said in our joint letter of January 3d, 1807. The 7th was taken literally from the treaty of 1794. The 8th and 9th amended as you allow, the articles in that treaty on the same subject. The 10th, relative to blockade, taken in connection with the British paper of December 31, 1806, placed, as I presumed, that interest on ground which would be satisfactory. The preamble cannot affect it unfavorably, as it does not alter the acknowledged law. The only effect which it could have, would be to admonish the courts to be cautious in admitting evidence on notice, on account of the distance of the United States from the blockaded ports. It was supposed to give the United States a claim to a more favorable rule in respect to evidence, than was allowed to powers more contiguous to the theatre of action. The doctrine contained in Mr. Merry's note to you was not contested by the British commissioners. It is, on the contrary maintained in their note to us of December 31st, 1806, in which it is asserted to be noto-

rious "that the king did not declare any ports to be in a state of blockade without allowing to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance to them manifestly dangerous." I quote the passage in their note to observe that the doctrine is not conditional on any other part of it, but is laid down as the established law. It justifies the additional remark that the preamble was not intended and cannot be construed to alter the law. It follows that it cannot produce any other effect than that which is above imputed to it.

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY April 23.

Conversation on the navy bill,
[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Macon had thought, after the affair of Copenhagen that the nation would think no more of a navy; he had thought that it would have been entirely given up. The president had already authority to call out frigates; then where was the necessity of repeating the authority? For gentlemen seemed to be unwilling absolutely to require it, as the senate had done. If the executive had been guilty of neglect in not exercising the authority reposed in him, there was a constitutional mode of calling him to account for it, without doing it indirectly by passing this bill.

Mr. Milnor wished to leave a fair discretion with the president to employ these vessels to enforce obedience to the laws, and to protect our harbors. The seamen also now out of service might be employed, which would be a desirable thing. He felt not so much terror at the bare mention of a navy that some gentlemen seemed to do.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he had been in favor of every measure of defence which had been proposed, and which he considered our circumstances to require; but he could not see the necessity for this bill. The expense of it would be very great; three or four millions had already been appropriated for defence during the present session, and it must be known to all that our receipts from the revenue would be considerably diminished in consequence of the embargo.

Mr. Smilie was strongly opposed to the bill. If the navy were equipped and sent to sea, war would be the inevitable result; and even if it would not, the expense would be enormous.

Mr. Pitken entered somewhat at large into the use and advantages of a navy. He wished the president of the U. S. to have power to repel attack, if we are to have it. We have a right to peace within our waters and within three miles of our shores; if we could not preserve it; we had better give up our sovereignty. Our commercial tonnage, he said, was almost as much as that of England, and much more than that of any other nation; we ought therefore to have some ships to protect it.

Mr. Holland was opposed to the bill. If we were to attempt to meet the British on the sea, it would be the only way in which we could be materially injured by them; and would afford them an opportunity of gratifying their thirst for naval dominion.

He was as much against war as the gentleman from Connecticut; and it was because he wished for peace he was opposed to a navy, as it must only become a prey to a superior maritime power. Let them once more attack us, said he, and we will retaliate on them not by sea, but by land, where they are vulnerable, and our 10,000 men, with a few of our militia, will revenge their insults.

The question on postponement was then taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was postponed 55 to 42.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriation to supply the deficit in the appropriation for the public buildings for the year 1807, and for other purposes.

The bill having gone through the committee of the whole, after filling up the blanks for the deficit, and for a small sum for finishing the wall round the president's house, and refusing to make an appropriation for the ensuing year, for other purposes, the committee rose and reported the bill.

The house then adjourned till five o'clock.

5 o'clock.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the above bill. And the yeas and nays being required by Mr. D. R. Williams on concurrence with the sum reported to supply the deficit (\$50,000 dollars) there were for concurrence 75 against it 14.

The appropriation for the south wing of

11,500 dollars was negatived. So that the bill now contains nothing but the appropriation for the deficit.

On motion of Mr. MacCreary, the house went into a committee of the whole, 53 to 24. Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the comptroller of the treasury of the U. S. the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister of the U. S. in France. Which having been gone through, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cutts having called for the bill respecting sites for fortifications, in or near Portland, and a motion being made by Mr. Lewis to postpone it,

Mr. Rowan advocated the motion, in order to give him an opportunity to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the report of the committee on the case of Judge Jones in order to commit it to a select committee with power to send for persons, papers, &c. and as he was alone from Kentucky on this occasion, and should not be present on Monday, he wished an opportunity to make the motion.

Messrs. Dana, Johnson, and Howard supported the motion for postponement on the ground that it would be but reasonable that the gentleman should have an opportunity to make the motion, more especially as it was a matter of considerable interest to Kentucky.

Messrs. Montgomery and Holland opposed the motion for postponement with this view, as the house having already determined by their vote of reference to postpone the subject they could not see the necessity for again considering it, as it might occupy the whole time they had on hand. It was unusual also after a committee had reported in favor of a person to recommit that report for a further enquiry.

Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement, as he had but made it with a view to having the engrossed bill concerning the public buildings read.

Mr. Rowan renewed the motion, and spoke in support of it. Why all this zeal against a full enquiry into the case of Judge Jones? The case of Judge Bruin had been permitted to pass and the delegate from Mississippi territory had been authorized to take depositions, almost without an objection. He could not conceive why gentlemen were so zealous of this case especially.

Mr. Cutts asked whether the gentleman were in order, the question being on the postponement of another subject?

The Speaker said the gentleman was in order.

Mr. Rowan then said a few words, upon which he was called to order by several gentlemen.

And a member having required that the words for which the gentleman was called to order should be reduced to writing—

Mr. Jackson said—I call the gentleman to order and have reduced the words to writing as applied to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cutts) by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rowan.) The words were "Let the gentleman call me to order again." Any thing in the nature of a threat was inadmissible, & therefore he had called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Macon called for the reading of the rule.

The Speaker read the rule, as follows: "If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the house shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house."

A member rising to speak on the subject and being called to order, as the question admitted not of debate—

On motion of Mr. Randolph the house adjourned—Eight o'clock.

MONDAY, April 25.

On motion of Mr. Newson, A resolution was adopted, 57 to 14, directing the secretary of the treasury to enquire what and report to the next session the emoluments and fees of the collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the customs during the last year, and whether any addition is necessary thereto.

Mr. Quincy from the committee appointed on the message of the president relative to a rupture with one of the Barbary powers,

reported a communication from the secretary of state relative to our affairs with those powers; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark said it would be recollected by the house, that he had some time since been directed to make a statement in relation to general Wilkinson. He now had in his hand a correspondence with the Spanish government, which he laid upon the table as it went to substantiate and confirm that statement.

These papers were read, and consisted chiefly of memoranda in the handwriting of Philip Noland, and purporting to be instructions from general Wilkinson to Thomas Power, and of answer from Thomas Power.

Mr. Randolph moved that they be printed.

Mr. Smilie opposed the printing, as it were indeed testimony, this house was not the tribunal to decide upon it.

Mr. Randolph said, it was certain, that from the noise in the house, or some other cause, the papers as read could not be understood. They appeared to embrace a correspondence of Philip Noland, said to be the agent of gen. W. with Power, and in the course of them there was a recommendation that gen. W's hand writing should not be used. He presumed that gentlemen felt more interested in these than in the papers every day laid on their tables and printed.

Mr. Smilie said, they had had enough of this business of denunciation, and he wished no more of it. He was willing that the papers should be sent to the court of enquiry, but he would go no further.

Mr. Randolph called for the yeas & nays on the motion for printing.

Mr. Rhea supported the motion for printing.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on printing, and carried, 52 to 30.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the papers this day presented by Mr. Clark, were ordered to be transmitted to the president of the U. S.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made a report on the claim of Madame Beaumarchais. The committee thought proper to state by way of report why the claim had not been decided on by the committee this session. The report asks leave for the committee to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim the present session.

Agreed.

The engrossed bill to supply the deficit in the appropriations for the public buildings, being read the third time.

Mr. Randolph called for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. Randolph then opposed the bill at some length, on account of its infringing, as he conceived, on every principle of the constitution and the law; for if this were to be permitted, they might as well open the treasury and dismiss their accounting officers at once.

Messrs. Holland, Stanford and Smilie replied; they conceived that the superintendent, acting under a resolution of the house to prepare the room for the next meeting, had done his duty in preparing it; and was at least justifiable in having acted so.

The question was then taken, and the bill passed 73 to 8.

A message was received from the senate informing the house that they had agreed to the amendments of this house to the act supplementary to the embargo law, with amendments to them; which were taken up and agreed to.

The bill to empower the president of the United States to exchange certain sites for fortifications in Portland, Maine, went through a committee of the whole.

MR. PITKEN in the chair;

And was ordered to a third reading, 67 to 5; and was afterwards read a third time and passed, 64 to 7.

While in committee on this bill Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the bill so as to give a general power to exchange sites for fortifications where it shall be judged expedient so to do—Negatived.

A motion of Mr. Quincy the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the senate for the relief of Joseph Chase, Jared Gardner, and others; the bill being gone through. Mr. Pitken reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading, 58 to 13; and was read a third time and passed accordingly, 58 to 14.

A motion of Mr. Morrow the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

MR. BASSETT in the chair;

On the bill amendatory of the act regulating grants of land in the Indiana territory. The bill being gone through and vari-

ous amendments committee rose and was ordered to a third reading and was afterwards

17. Mr. J. Montague went into committee on the bill making Pike and his co-ayes 31.

On motion of the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the annuities of the United States chair.

Mr. Bibb moved and asked leave to believe that three had considered provisions.

Mr. Nelson objected at present worse situation nation. In most of this kind, to its degradation. Even wretches around benches from his humanity could men even now. They would be instruction and would form in fact Mr. N. went into subject. There present officers who by age were a tour of duty. majors, who of were totally incompetent and being both guilty of so much although authorized to be so totally desecrated from service was obliged to be in a blanket from others younger kept back from the place.

Mr. Bibb felt as this class of citizens it was not to the point; but the house to investigate the needed discussion was therefore he At the next session to meet the gentleman.

Mr. Macon was motives as the gentleman also thought merit, which could

The committee reported progress, 41 to 3.

On motion of the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 37 to 33 chair, on the bill of the land tory, and to count authority of the laskias.

Mr. Nelson moved.

Mr. Morrow objected very important provided for continuing Kakaskias, who had committed on the States to the amount and who were of g States.

Mr. Nelson said in comparison with refused to discuss. due to the goods of this bill was

Mr. Morrow went west from individual U. S. which and was material to States.

After some further committee rose, 45 to 14.

Mr. J. Montgomery from the committee of the amendments courts martial.

Mr. Lewis moved indefinitely; for a general power to exchange sites for fortifications where it shall be judged expedient so to do—Negatived.

Mr. J. Montgomery and Mr. Macon supported the bill for making the deficit in the buildings was returned amendments.

The first amendment to carry up the of the north win

Mr. Stanford moved and asked leave to believe that three had considered provisions.

chair ;
of the act regu-
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April 29, 1808. A.

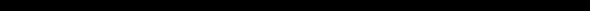
a passage to any of my ports, or those of

on be made soon.

Mr. Editor,
ENCLOSED you will receive a hasty reply to an essay signed Junius, which appeared in your paper of yesterday. I am not actuated by a spirit of contradiction and ill-nature towards the author; but the subject does not appear to have been treated with the candor which it has been generally viewed by men of all parties—my politics are unformed; but being on the verge of manhood, I sometimes assume the liberty of expressing myself upon the relations of my native country.

April 29. 1808. A.

Sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.



VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York*, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders of such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Mr. Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Broad-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Harpton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially I was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton.

Received to day.

IA STORE—Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. GILMAN.

April 11. (12) d3t lawf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

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This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Simms, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14.

ee4w

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grats,

Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass, Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifolium, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Caraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

▲ NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15.

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EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: French, German and Italian Languages; Ancient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, &c. &c. Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, at the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It lies less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 900 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, whose health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two horse-ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15.

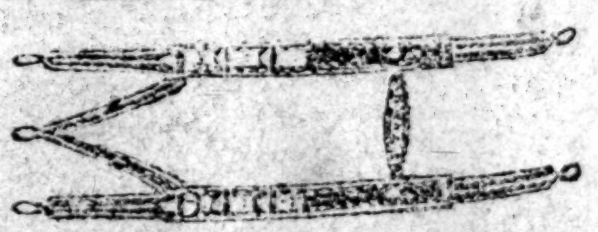
R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367 }
22,203 } Are prizes of 10
30,403 }

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders, FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria. Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(for the Proprietor.)

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